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ABSTRACT

This audit, fourth in an annual series, tracks incidents of violence against Asian Pacific Americans in 1996 using data from a variety of sources. There was an increase of 17% in reported anti-Asian incidents in 1996, raising the total of suspected and confirmed incidents to 534. Although data were difficult to obtain, harassment increased by 161% and 53% respectively from 1995 and 1994, and vandalism increased 48% from 1995 and 177% from 1994. Xenophobia continued to motivate violence, but hate crimes targeting Asian Pacific Americans involved in legitimate political participation emerged as a disturbing trend in 1996. It is recommended that law enforcement agencies be required to comply with the Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 to document violence accurately. Educational institutions and local authorities must establish reporting mechanisms and appropriate responses to hate crimes under their jurisdiction. The federal government should work with local governments and agencies to combat hate crimes, and elected officials and the media should be leaders in the effort to reduce ethnically motivated violence. The tendency of the mainstream media to view anti-Asian incidents as isolated has contributed to the widespread misconception that no Federal response is necessary. A chronology of the year's violent anti-Asian events is included. (Contains six charts.)(SLD)

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ED 412 312

1996

Audit of Violence Against Asian Pacific Americans

The Violent Impact on a Growing Community

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Fourth Annual Report

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New York City Police Department
Orange County Human Relations Commission
Organization of Chinese Americans
SafetyNet Hate Violence Prevention Program of the Asian American Resource Workshop
San Francisco Police Department
State Uniform Crime Reporting Agencies
Young Korean American Service & Education Center

Table of Contents

Executive Summary 1

The National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium 4

I. Introduction 5

II. Findings and Analysis 5

A. National Issues 5
1. National Trends 5
2. Federal and State Legislation 9

B. Regional Issues and Trends 10
1. New York 10
2. Northern California 11
3. Southern California 13

III. Synopses of Notable Cases in 1996 16

IV. Selected Incidents of Anti-Asian Violence in 1996 20

V. Conclusion 24

Consortium Audit Resource List 25

Charts

Chart 1: Anti-Asian Incidents by Year, 1993-1996 2

Chart 2: Anti-Asian Incidents at Schools, 1993-1996 5

Chart 3: Anti-Asian Incidents in Public Housing, 1993-1996 5

Chart 4: Anti-Asian Incidents in New York, 1994-1996 10

Chart 5: Anti-Asian Incidents in California, 1993-1996 12

Chart 6: Anti-Asian Incidents by Selected Type, 1995 and 1996 15

Chart 7: Anti-Asian Incidents by Ethnicity of Victims, 1996 18

Chart 8: Anti-Asian Incidents by Selected Location, 1993-1996 18

Chart 9: Anti-Asian Incidents by State, 1994-1996 19

Executive Summary

Findings

1. **There was a disturbing increase of 17% of anti-Asian incidents reported to date for 1996.** There are 534 suspected and confirmed anti-Asian incidents. These figures reflect a steady increase in violence directed against Asian Pacific Americans in the past four years—and contrasts with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) findings that violent crime declined by 7% in 1996. (See Chart 1, page 2). As in 1994 and 1995, racial motivation was confirmed in over 90% of the reported incidents, with the balance categorized as suspected bias cases.

2. **Harassment jumped 161% and 53% from 1995 and 1994, respectively, while vandalism increased 48% from 1995, and 177% from 1994.** There were two murders, two bomb threats, two arsons, and a cross burning. (See Chart 8, page 18).

3. **Asians Pacific Americans experience increasing numbers of racially motivated incidents at their homes, work places, and schools.** Increasing numbers of racial incidents were directed at Asian Pacific Americans where they live, particularly for those in public housing. Hate incidents at a person's business or place of employment increased a significant 117%. Asian Pacific American students were vulnerable on college campuses, where incidents increased 100%, and at the K-12 level, where incidents increased 27%. The rise on campuses reflects a similar finding by the FBI in 1995. (See Charts 2 and 3, page 5).

4. **Data continued to be difficult to obtain, incomplete and limited by widespread underreporting.** Eight states—Alaska, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico and Oklahoma—failed to collect hate crime statistics in 1996 despite the Hate Crimes Statistics Act. The large majority of jurisdictions did not track data by race of the perpetrator or ethnicity of the victim, or lacked information as to the location or exact nature of the attacks. (See Chart 6, page 18 for example.) By failing to document and respond to hate crimes accurately and completely, law enforcement adds to the perception that they are apathetic toward hate motivated violence and insensitive to the concerns of minority communities. This perception leads victims of hate crimes reluctant to report.

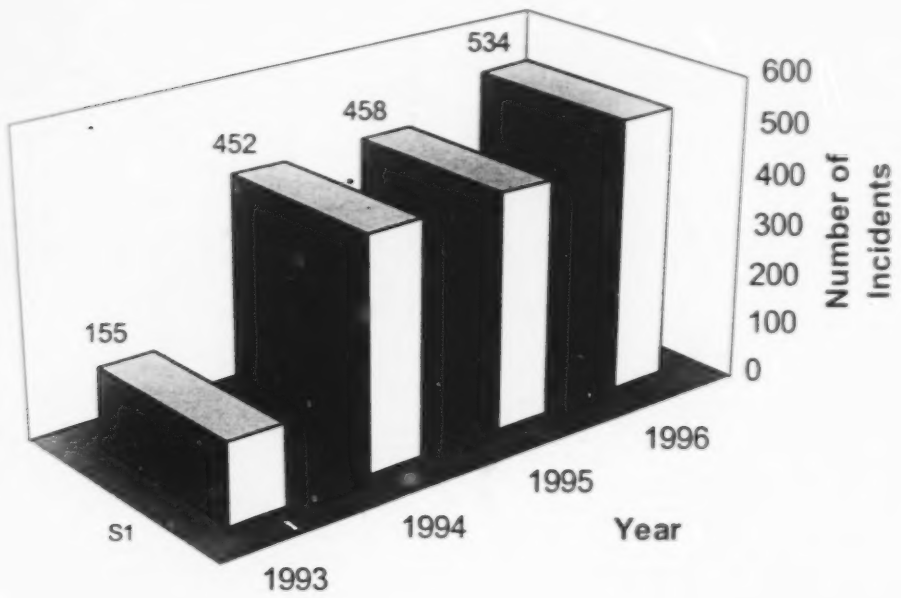
5. **While xenophobia continued to motivate incidents of violence, hate crimes targeting Asian Pacific Americans involved in legitimate political participation emerged as a disturbing trend in 1996.** Political candidates throughout the country and college students campaigning against Proposition 209, the anti-affirmative action initiative in California, frequently experienced hate calls and vandalism to their property.

6. **Federal, state and local laws are currently inadequate to address hate crimes.** Twelve states—Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Carolina, Utah and Wyoming—continue to have no criminal laws addressing racially motivated crimes. Federal civil rights statutes remain too limited in their scope because they require the victim to be engaged in a federally protected activity and cover only race, color, religion and national origin.

7. **The tendency of the mainstream media to view anti-Asian incidents as isolated, local occurrences rather than as a pattern of increasing violence against Asian Pacific Americans nationwide, leads to the widespread misperception that no organized federal response is necessary.**

8. **Elected and appointed officials have too often resorted to stereotypes and scapegoating, as well as racially divisive rhetoric, that foster and perpetuate animus against Asian Pacific Americans.** These were especially virulent in 1996 in the context of immigration, welfare, affirmative action, and campaign finance controversies.

Chart 1: Anti-Asian Incidents by Year, 1993-1996



The number of anti-Asian incidents includes those that were suspected and confirmed to be motivated by anti-Asian bias or prejudice. As in 1994 and 1995, racial motivation was confirmed in approximately 90% of the reported incidents, with the balance categorized as suspected bias cases.

Recommendations

1. **Law enforcement agencies should be required to comply with the Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 and document hate violence accurately and completely.** Unless all hate-motivated incidents are identified, monitored and documented, anti-Asian violence cannot be addressed adequately. Additionally, documentation should track incidents motivated by immigrant status and record the ethnic background of Asian Pacific American victims.

2. **Educational institutions should establish reporting mechanisms and appropriate response procedures for bias incidents, and programs to foster a tolerant and non-threatening environment.** Elementary and high schools, colleges and universities, should adopt formal campus policies against racism, organize cultural diversity programs, and establish a committee of students, faculty, and when appropriate, parents that work together on prejudice and hate violence.

3. **Housing authorities must fulfill their obligation to provide for the safety of their tenants and address any bias violence occurring on their properties.** Despite earlier recommendations from a variety of sources, including the Consortium's report last year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has failed to adopt effective policies to address or ease racial tension and violence in federally assisted housing. In addition to establishing effective protocols for responding to reports of racial harassment, HUD should mandate language assistance, appropriate tenant assignments, and other supportive services to all residents to equalize housing conditions and improve community relations.

4. **The federal government should require, as a condition of federal funding, that local law enforcement be required to receive extensive and ongoing training from both the FBI and community groups to improve their efficacy in identifying and responding to hate violence.** Local law enforcement should support the implementation of such training. Training should include an emphasis on accurate classification and consistent reporting of hate incidents. Linguistically competent and culturally sensitive officers are needed to assist immigrant and minority communities, and other victims of hate violence.

5. **Federal and state agencies, foundations, and corporations should fund programs that empower communities to respond to hate incidents, to prevent crimes in their neighborhoods, and to value diversity.** While law enforcement plays a significant role in combating hate violence, communities must have sufficient resources to address and defuse the sources of it and to respond to its occurrence.

6. **Elected officials, public figures, and mainstream media should be leaders in the fight against racism and intolerance, rather than contributors to them.** Inflammatory rhetoric perpetuates ignorance and creates an atmosphere conducive to hate-motivated violence. The President's Race Initiative should take proactive and concrete measures to eliminate hate crimes as one of the devastating effects of racism in this country. The White House Conference on Hate Violence in November must be viewed in light of broader race relations and the underlying causes of such incidents. It must be inclusive of community-based groups that work to combat these incidents.

7. **Hate crime statutes in each state and effective federal legislation to combat hate violence should be passed.** Congress must approve the Hate Crimes Prevention Act (HCPA) to expand the jurisdiction of federal law covering hate violence. Current statutory limitations hamper the ability of federal authorities to prosecute these crimes. States and municipalities should pass similar legislation against hate crimes, particularly states which currently have no such laws.

About the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium

The National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium ("Consortium") is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization whose mission is to advance and protect the legal and civil rights of the nation's 9.7 million Asian Pacific Americans through litigation, advocacy, public education, and public policy development. Its priorities include anti-Asian violence prevention and education, voting rights, affirmative action, welfare reform, immigration, naturalization, language rights and census issues.

Headquartered in Washington, DC, the Consortium is affiliated with three civil rights legal organizations based in major urban areas with significant Asian Pacific American populations: the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York), the Asian Law Caucus (San Francisco), and the Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California (Los Angeles). Collectively, the Consortium's affiliates have over 50 years of experience in serving the Asian Pacific American community. In their work to address and prevent anti-Asian violence, the Consortium and its affiliates monitor and document hate-motivated incidents, publish an annual anti-Asian violence audit, represent victims of hate-motivated violence, and educate the Asian Pacific American community, law enforcement, policy makers, and the general public about the problem of hate-motivated violence. The Consortium also defends the constitutionality of hate crime statutes before state and federal courts as *amicus curiae* and advocates for the passage of strict hate crime laws.

This Audit is the only comprehensive, nationwide, non-governmental compilation and analysis of anti-Asian violence in the United States.

To obtain more information, to report an incident of anti-Asian violence or to request additional copies of this Audit, please contact the Consortium or any of its affiliates. If ordering a copy of the Audit, please send $5.00 for postage and handling.

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I. Introduction

From the brutal murder of Thien Minh Ly by skinheads on a high school tennis court in January to a newspaper fireball thrown at the home of an Asian American family in December, 1996 was a year marked by tragic and violent expressions of animus against Asian Pacific Americans. This is the Consortium's fourth annual *Audit of Violence Against Asian Pacific Americans*. The Audit tracks incidents of anti-Asian violence and evaluates the trends underlying these incidents at the national and local levels. It seeks to motivate public leaders and private citizens to address the racism, anti-immigrant sentiment, and intolerance that contribute to anti-Asian violence.

II. Findings and Analysis

A. National Issues

1. National Trends

There was a disturbing 17% increase in the amount of reported hate incidents directed at Asian Pacific Americans in 1996. This rise is particularly significant because the FBI reported a 7% decrease in violent crime for 1996. The number of hate reported incidents rose in New York and Minnesota. (See Chart 9, page 19 for a state by state listing of numbers of incidents.)

In addition to a general rise in the amount of anti-Asian sentiment and incidents of violence against Asian Pacific Americans, the Audit showed that there was a dramatic rise in the number of incidents in schools. Incidents on college campuses increased by 100% and at the K-12 level, incidents increased by 27%. Institutions must respond quickly and strongly against incidents of hate incidents occurring on their campuses or areas immediately surrounding the campus.

Residents in public housing encountered an increased amount of anti-Asian violence as well. There were 32 incidents reported in 1996 which represented a substantial increase in incidents. Some housing authorities are not adequately addressing and preventing these incidents.

Nationally, reported incidents of vandalism and harassment increased by 48% and 161%. Many of the incidents of vandalism occurred at victims' businesses, contributing to the 117% increase of incidents occurring at victims' businesses or places of employment. This was in contrast to the decrease in the number of incidents occurring in private homes. (See Chart 8, page 18)

Chart 2: Anti-Asian Incidents at Schools, 1993-1996

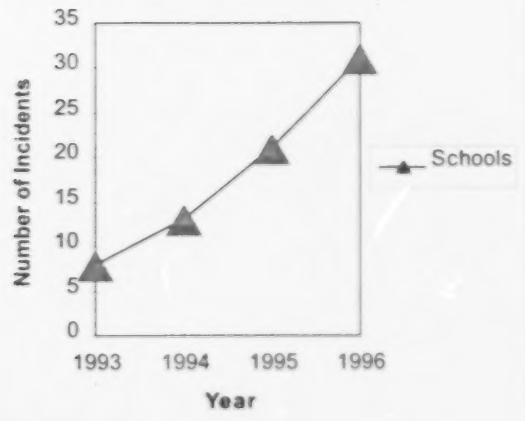
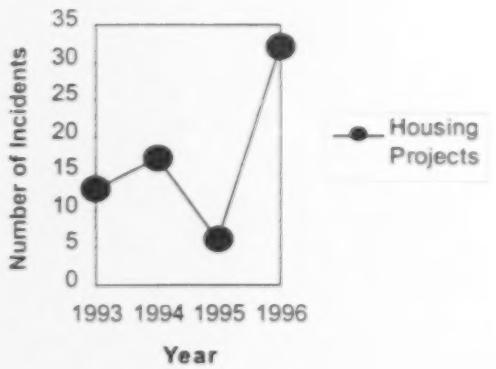


Chart 3: Anti-Asian Incidents in Public Housing, 1993-1996



In charts 2 and 3, the number of anti-Asian incidents includes those that were suspected and confirmed to be motivated by anti-Asian bias or prejudice.

1996 saw the passage of a restrictive immigration reform bill, a state anti-affirmative action voter initiative, and harsh welfare legislation targeting legal immigrants and the indigent. Whether recent immigrants or fifth generation United States citizens, Asian Pacific Americans remained the "perpetual foreigner," and were denied fair political access, social acceptance and equal opportunity in American life. The prevalence of anti-Asian sentiment was revealed through broad publication and technological mediums that reached wider audiences than in previous years.

In 1996, Asian Pacific Americans faced numerous attempts to discourage them from political participation. The intimidation was driven by the prevalent notion that Asian Pacific Americans *are not* "real" Americans. For example, several students active in a campaign to defeat Proposition 209—a California voter initiative that eliminated affirmative action for women and racial minorities in public education, contracting and employment—received chilling hate calls condemning their efforts, including a threat made to a student activist that he and all "little yellow f--ks die."

Political candidates also were targeted in racially-motivated incidents. Vandals scrawled racist slurs on campaign signs of a Pilipino American candidate in Bowling Green, Ohio. In Garden Grove, California, a poster promoting a Korean American candidate for city council was spray painted with a swastika, while neighboring white candidates' signs were left untouched. A Japanese American state legislative candidate in Vancouver, Washington, received hate mail containing a copy of his campaign letter defaced with epithets including: "Go home gook!", "Keep this f--ker away from my children and my dogs and cats," and "Don't suport [sic] no f--king slants...Stay American...Have some dignity." (See below for an example of these incidents.)

A campaign poster promoting Mr. Ho Chung for City Council Member of Garden Grove, California is defaced by a swastika.

The controversy surrounding alleged illegal or improper campaign contributions by some individuals of Asian descent turned into suspicion of all Asian Pacific Americans. Democratic National Committee representatives targeted donors with Asian surnames, while donors with non-Asian surnames were not similarly interrogated. The media investigation into illegal activity quickly took on racial overtones, and all Asians—including Asian Pacific Americans—were suddenly suspect.

The perception that Asian Pacific Americans are perpetual foreigners makes the public susceptible to "yellow peril" scare tactics, raising the specter that hordes of unassimilable Asians are invading a community and depleting its economic resources. Incidents targeting Asian-owned businesses proliferated in San Francisco and San Gabriel, California. The perceived "invasion" resulted in frequent incidents of harassment and the etching of swastikas into numerous store windows in the Sunset District of San Francisco. In San Gabriel, a proposed commercial development catering to Chinese Americans led to several suspicious actions: a well-orchestrated campaign with racial overtones opposing the project, the passage of a city ordinance that severely restricted the regulations around such construction, and the planting of three pipebombs at the proposed site. Similarly in New Jersey, tensions against Asian Pacific Americans are manifested in and exacerbated by a series of sign and noise ordinances throughout the state, and zoning restrictions directed at Asian owned businesses and churches.

This hostile environment has also bred and fostered negative media portrayals of Asian Pacific Americans. The March 1997 *National Review* cover prominently featured an offensive anti-Asian depiction reminiscent of 19th century racist portrayals. The illustration displayed President Clinton and First Lady Hillary Clinton with slanted eyes, buck teeth, and subservient postures. When a national publication like the *National Review* revives racist images and promotes the notion that anyone with these stereotyped features are untrustworthy foreigners, it contributes to a xenophobic climate and hostile environment for Asian Pacific Americans. Anti-immigrant sentiment was evident in many of the hate incidents in 1996 where victims were told "Go home gook" and "Go back to your own country." After the Executive Director of the Organization of Chinese Americans debated the editor of the *National Review* over the offensive cover earlier this year, she received a hate message from an unknown caller: "You know you people are lucky we let you stay in this country. You dumb gooks should all be sent back to China."

While stereotypes of Asian Pacific Americans as perpetual foreigners and dangerous invaders have been embedded in the ideology of this country for over 100 years, the means to perpetuate hate violence have evolved. Electronic mail, popularly referred to as "e-mail," has emerged as a simple instrument to threaten and intimidate a large number of individuals. Hate messages containing racial epithets targeted 60 Asian Pacific American students at the University of California at Irvine last fall (details are provided in Synopses of Notable Cases). More recently, in February 1997, 700 Asian Pacific American students at Indiana University of Bloomington received hate messages on three occasions. The perpetrator "hijacked" other students' accounts to send the threats. Because it can both protect an actor through anonymity and attack hundreds of people in literally a keystroke, e-mail will continue to be a dangerous method to espouse racist and xenophobic statements.

Although the UC Irvine e-mail episode affected 60 individuals, the Consortium counted the crime as one incident of anti-Asian violence because the threat constituted a single act. In its Audit, the Consortium documented criminal and non-criminal hate-motivated incidents to track the trends and attitudes that characterize a particular community. The Consortium defines hate-motivated violence as any verbal or physical act that intimidates, threatens, or injures a person or person's property because of membership in a targeted group. Of the 534 incidents directed against Asian Pacific

Americans in 1996, approximately 8% are classified as "suspected" rather than confirmed hate crimes because of inadequate investigation by local authorities or lack of corroborating evidence. This figure, however, undercounts the true extent and nature of occurrences in the United States because of underreporting and law enforcement misclassification. Accurate reporting and complete data remained difficult to obtain. Eight states, Alaska Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, do not collect hate crime statistics. Combating hate crimes requires a multifaceted approach, and the Audit provides one step toward that endeavor by documenting and examining incidents of anti-Asian violence.

The March 1997 cover of the National Review features an offensive anti-Asian depiction reminiscent of an anti-Asian political cartoon published in The Wasp on April 17, 1886.

2. Federal and State Legislation

There continues to be a lack of adequate federal and state laws to address hate crimes. Federal civil rights laws have narrow requirements limiting the ability of the Department of Justice to prosecute the large majority of incidents that occur. Twelve states (Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Carolina, Utah and Wyoming) still do not have laws addressing bias-motivated crimes. However, some progress was made to improve federal and state laws to address hate crimes.

In April 1997, after years of community organizing in the state, Arizona enacted a criminal sentencing enhancement statute to address hate crimes. In 1996, Arizona's state legislature passed a hate crime bill, but Governor Fife Symington vetoed the bill. The Governor's action exemplified the reluctance of some public officials to recognize and address the problem of bias-motivated crimes. The Consortium provided technical assistance to community organizers who used previous Audits of anti-Asian violence published by the Consortium to educate elected officials. After the Governor's veto, the Consortium provided analyses attacking the Governor's veto rationale.

Due to persistent community efforts and concern, the Arizona legislature again passed a hate crimes bill in early 1997 that would amend Arizona's sentencing statutes to consider violence committed against a person because of the victim's real or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, or disability as an "aggravating circumstance." A crime convicted under an aggravating circumstance could result in a more serious penalty. In a major policy reversal, Governor Symington signed the bill, saying that the new law is a "powerful message from the citizens of [Arizona], speaking with their collective voices, that crimes of bigotry and hatred will not be tolerated and will be punished to the fullest extent of the law."

Other states are working to pass hate crime laws as well. The Nebraska legislature is currently considering a bill that would increase the criminal penalty for someone who commits certain criminal offenses against a person or a person's property because of the race, religion, ancestry, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, age, or disability of the victim.

The Church Arson Prevention Act (H.R. 3525) became law on July 3, 1996. This Act provides federal assistance for investigating and prosecuting attacks on religious institutions if the damage is committed because of the race, color, or ethnicity of any person associated with the religious institution. It expands the ability of federal prosecutors to investigate and seeks to increase the penalties for these crimes. The Act passed unanimously and showed that Congress is willing to address the problem of hate violence.

The Church Arson Prevention Act included a reauthorization for the Hate Crimes Statistics Act (HCSA) of 1990. HCSA requires the United States Attorney General to collect data about crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity. The Consortium advocated for and supported the reauthorization of this Act because the accurate compilation of hate crime data is essential to show that hate crimes are not isolated incidents, but rather a part of a larger pattern of discrimination and intolerance. Information on hate crimes also enables the Asian Pacific American community to determine both where violence is particularly prevalent, and how best to respond to and prevent it. In addition, HCSA encourages law enforcement to become trained in identifying and responding to such incidents.

Although some improvements in federal law occurred last year, more must be done. The federal statute currently covering hate crimes is in Section 245 of the Civil Rights Act. Currently, under this law, federal prosecutors can only prosecute crimes committed if a victim was engaging in a federally protected activity. Federally protected activities include attending a

public school or college, participating in state administered programs, employment, state jury service, and interstate travel by common carrier, and using restaurants, public lodging, gas stations, public entertainment facilities, and other public establishments. This limitation means that hate crimes committed in a person's home or in a private parking lot often cannot be prosecuted under federal law. In addition, federal law only criminalizes acts committed against a person because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

To address some of these inadequacies, Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA) sponsored the Hate Crimes Prevention Act (HCPA) of 1996. The Act would have amended Section 245 to expand the law to cover crimes motivated by a victim's sexual orientation and would have eliminated the requirement that victims covered by the Act be engaged in a federally protected activity. Congress must expand the coverage of Section 245 if it is serious about mounting an effective federal response to hate crimes.

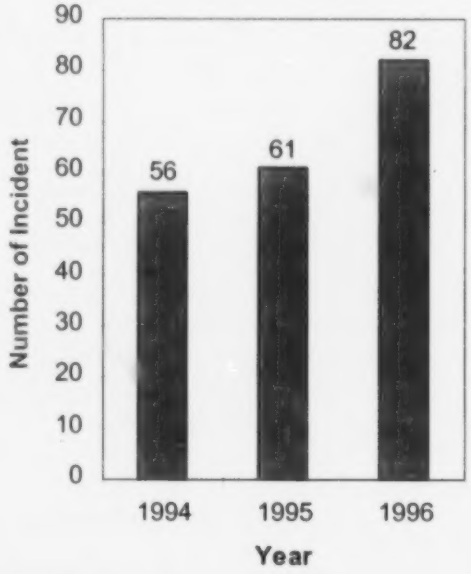
Federal efforts to combat hate crimes are necessary to ensure that there are comprehensive and consistent measures to address the problem of hate crimes regardless of where they are committed. The Consortium supports the efforts of the White House to have a Conference on Hate Crimes that is inclusive of all communities and of community-based groups. Such a conference must lead to substantive and concrete results, including a discussion on implementing the Recommendations in this Audit.

B. Regional Issues and Trends

1. New York

While overall crime in New York and nationwide dropped in 1996, there was a 34% increase in the number of hate crimes against Asian Pacific Americans in New York City. Of the documented rise in incidents from 61 in 1995 to 82 incidents in 1996, 50 are classified as hate crimes and 32 as suspected hate incidents.

Chart 4: Anti-Asian Incidents in New York, 1994-1996



The number of anti-Asian incidents includes those that were suspected and confirmed to be motivated by anti-Asian bias or prejudice.

Sixty-two percent of those classified as racially motivated crimes were reported to the New York City Police Bias Unit. While the number of assaults remains high over the past two years, incidents involving harassment increased a marked 600% and incidents involving threats/intimidation grew 333%. This is consistent with the growing climate of economic and "move in" hostility directed at an expanding and increasingly visible Asian Pacific American community in densely populated sections of New York City. Sixty-eight percent of the incidents occurred either at the victim's business, home or on neighborhood streets. Examples include "bb" shots through a living room window of a South Asian family's home with a threatening note attached to the door containing anti-Indian statements, repeated anonymous phone calls involving anti-Asian remarks, and "F--k the Chinese" written on the entrance door of an Asian business.

Police brutality against Asian Pacific Americans continues to be a problem in New

York City. Public awareness of the issue was heightened by the selection of New York City as the site for the 1997 National Conference Against Police Brutality. Multiple examples include excessive use of force in arresting Asian Pacific Americans who question officers' actions. These incidents arose when police sided with the perpetrator of an assault on an Asian Pacific American victim during a traffic dispute, or when Asian Pacific American youth were lawfully assembled in the park and ordered to leave. Systemic problems with the police remain because of an underfunded Civilian Complaint Review Board, an aggressive police campaign against "quality of life" crimes (i.e. taking two seats on the subway, crackdown on unlicensed street vendors) at the expense of civil liberties, and the lack of training and inadequate number of bilingual officers.

While the overall number of incidents of hate crimes in New York increased in 1996, severe underreporting remains a problem. Skepticism in the community of police investigating these types of incidents is widespread throughout New York City, in part because of the lack of priority given to the low level nature of some of these crimes or the inability of victims to identify perpetrators.

Reported incidents of hate crimes in the Bronx have decreased. However, the Consortium believes that there has not been a real decrease in incidents, but an underreporting of incidents. Many of these incidents involve vulnerable members of the Southeast Asian population who are victims of petty crimes involving no or minor injuries. Because the police do not investigate these crimes thoroughly due to limited resources, the community has been reluctant to report them.

Instead, the community must rely on effective community-based crime prevention programs to reduce the number of daytime street crimes against Asian Pacific Americans. As Asian immigrants in the Bronx become more adjusted to their new community, they may not be reporting incidents of anti-Asian violence to the police or to community service providers.

As the Asian Pacific American population in New York City continues to grow rapidly, racially-motivated incidents are expected to increase. Public officials and the community must work to address economic tensions, to increase crime prevention, to assign bilingual police in communities where they are needed, and to provide political leadership in promoting tolerance and denouncing hate crimes.

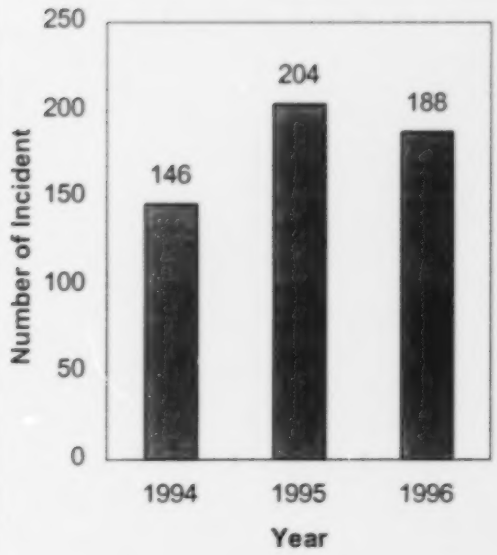
2. Northern California

Northern California witnessed a slight increase in the number of reported incidents of anti-Asian violence in 1996. This contrasts with the national drop in violent crime reported to the FBI and a San Francisco Police Department (SFPD) report of a 7% decline in hate crimes against all groups from the previous year.

Underreporting remained a significant problem in the Bay Area. Many Bay Area Asian Pacific American community organizations, while continuing to assist hate crime victims in 1996, were overwhelmed by clients in the aftermath of historic legislation targeting immigrants and people of color, and no longer maintained statistics on hate crimes.

Moreover, police agencies, while committed to hate crimes prevention at the executive levels, rarely invested resources into training and educating beat officers. With the exception of the SFPD, no police agency in Northern California documented more than two hate crimes against Asian Pacific Americans. Some police agencies avoided both taking reports and reporting incidents as hate crimes. For example, one Northern California police agency reported that there were "no hate crimes" against Asian Pacific Americans in 1996 in its jurisdiction. When the police officer was pressed a bit further, the officer finally admitted that there had been three "bias-related" attacks upon Asian Pacific Americans in the year, although he did not classify them as hate crimes and felt it would be "unfair" to include these reports in the Audit. The majority of police agencies simply failed to respond to telephone and written inquiries for information.

Chart 5: Anti-Asian Incidents in California, 1993-1996



The number of anti-Asian incidents includes those that were suspected and confirmed to be motivated by anti-Asian bias or prejudice.

Fortunately, some police agencies designated particular officers or units responsible for hate crimes investigations. The SFPD's Hate Crimes Unit has been fairly successful in documenting hate crimes reported to its unit and investigating incidents with special sensitivity and training. However, as much as hate crimes investigators may have attempted to document and combat hate crimes activity, many incidents with clear racial overtones were simply never referred to these special units by the investigating officers. For example, in 1996, many Vietnamese families residing in San Francisco housing projects were subjected to repeated beatings, threats, racial epithets, and assaults with deadly weapons by neighbors. Although the families reported dozens of these crimes to the local police agency, the city's Hate Crimes Unit was never notified of these incidents until after Consortium affiliate, Asian Law Caucus, intervened.

This pattern of police indifference to racial violence in the city's housing projects was also identified by Asian Pacific American merchants in the Sunset District. Interviews with more than 20 Asian Pacific American merchants in the Sunset District of San Francisco—whose businesses were defaced with swastikas in 1997—revealed a pattern of racial intimidation and hate crimes that began in 1996. As large numbers of Asian Pacific American families and merchants moved into an older white community, they faced significant backlash and resentment (for more details, see "Eddie Szeto" in Synopses of Notable Cases). Yet, merchants became increasingly reluctant to report criminal vandalism and intimidation to the police since they felt that language and cultural barriers aside, the police were generally insensitive and unsympathetic to their concerns.

Merchants' distrust of the police were validated in 1997 when the police captain of the Sunset District refused to categorize the selective carving of swastikas and "SWB" (Sunset White Boys) into Chinese American business storefronts as a hate crime, for the incredulous reason that swastikas were anti-Semitic and not anti-Asian. Community and media pressure resulted in a pledge by SFPD leadership to increase bilingual patrol and cultural sensitivity trainings within the Sunset District.

In accord with the national trend, the Bay Area saw a continued growth in reported hate crimes and anti-Asian violence in schools and housing projects where diverse communities interact. From the physical attacks in low-income housing projects to racial epithets scrawled at the Asian American Activities Center at Stanford, hate crimes crossed class and geographic boundaries to attack Asian Pacific American communities.

Overall, the evidence suggests a sustained level of individual hate crimes directed against the Asian Pacific American community closely tied to the generalized attacks by mainstream media and politicians in a year of intensely anti-immigrant legislation. The common content and selected location of the

incidents demonstrate that these occurrences are not isolated attacks, but rather a pattern of violence fostered by the insecurities created by changing demographics. The consistent message being communicated through words and violence is that Asian Pacific Americans are not welcome in America. Given that our community will continue to expand in both size and geographic diversity, we can continue to expect increasing tension and friction as Asian Pacific Americans seek integration on an equal basis.

3. Southern California

After an astounding 80% increase between 1994 and 1995 of anti-Asian incidents, the overall number of incidents in 1996 fell slightly in Southern California. However, the scourge of anti-Asian violence did not abate. The community's perception that reports to law enforcement in previous years were met with insensitivity and apathy and that no resources went into addressing the problem made many even more reluctant to report.

General ignorance of how to report continued to be a problem and institutional deficiencies exacerbated undercounting. For example, of the 18 divisions within the Los Angeles Police Department, only one followed the correct protocol in tracking and reporting hate crimes and hate incidents.

While anti-immigrant sentiment continued to play a significant role in motivating anti-Asian violence, another disturbing trend emerged in this election year. Southern California was not immune to a national trend in which Asian Pacific Americans involved in legitimate political participation were targeted because of their race. In the city of Garden Grove, unknown suspects vandalized a sign promoting a Korean American city councilman's candidacy in November. While neighboring white candidates' political placards were left untouched, his sign was spray painted with a large swastika. Additionally, callers harassed the city councilman, exclaiming, "I hate Orientals" and ordering him to "go back to Korea."

College students involved in opposing Proposition 209 (a ballot measure that eliminated affirmative action programs for women and racial minorities in public education, contracting and employment) received vulgar hate messages on their answering machines regarding their participation in the campaign. A student at the University of California at Irvine (UCI) received two calls, the first stating: "I just found your flyer on my car for 'No on 209,' and all I have to say is that affirmative action is discriminatory. . . and if you don't agree with that you little f--k, just because you're yellow or whatever, that's not my goddamn problem. You little f--k face. And if I ever catch you around here again putting anything on my car, I'll tell you what, you little cocksuck, I'll cut your f--king hands off and feed them to you, you little mother f--ker! . . . And I hope you and all you little yellow f--kers die."

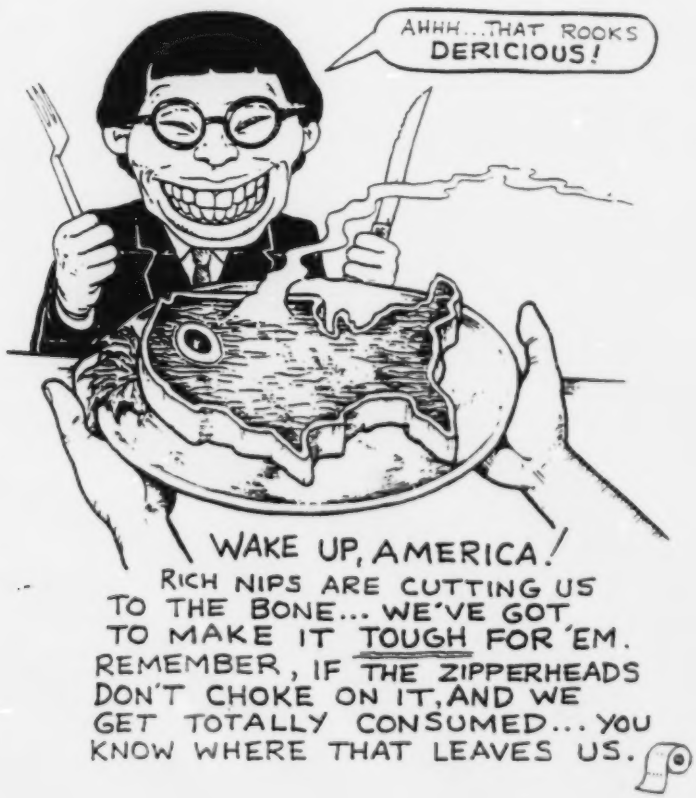
The UCI student received the second message from the same male caller on Election Day. This message said: "Well, hello, you little yellow f--k. You know, it just occurred to me that you probably go to University of China at Irvine, that little f--king communist of Asian bastards. Listen, 209's gonna pass, and there's nothing you can do about it. So. . . that's just, uh, that's great because you know what, I'd never hire sneaky little yellow. . . f--kers like you in the first place. See ya."

At the University of California at San Diego (UCSD), an Asian Pacific American student active in anti-Prop 209 efforts received a chilling hate message in late March: ". . . As far as abolishing affirmative action, actually that will help a lot of your slant-eyed relatives, since a lot of them are denied admittance to colleges right now to make more room for dumb niggers and dumb spicks... So, f--k you buddy, if you don't like affirmative action, tough luck. I hope you get cornholed in jail..." At least two other students received similar messages but did not report the incidents to law enforcement.

Even politically active Asian Pacific American students not campaigning on controversial issues were subject to racially-motivated threats. An Asian Pacific American male running for student council president at his university in Fullerton received hate notes containing racial slurs and physical threats which demanded he resign as a candidate. The notes were left on his car, including once when parked in front of his residence.

While vandalism and assault remained the most commonly committed offenses in Southern California, Asian Pacific Americans experienced other disturbing forms of violence. In Orange County, one Vietnamese American male was brutally stabbed to death. Over 60 Asian Pacific American college students were sent threatening messages via electronic mail, a medium of hate violence increasingly growing in popularity. (Details of these incidents are provided in Synopses of Notable Cases.) In a suburb of Los Angeles, a Korean American woman discovered a burning cross on her front lawn. Not only did bigots continue to perpetrate violence against Asian Pacific Americans because of race and actual or perceived immigrant status, they utilized bolder and more intimidating tactics.

Fortunately, various cities in Southern California strongly responded to hate crimes and hate incidents at the local government and community levels in 1996. In response to a spell of high profile hate incidents in their city, Huntington Beach passed a resolution promoting human dignity and a "no tolerance"

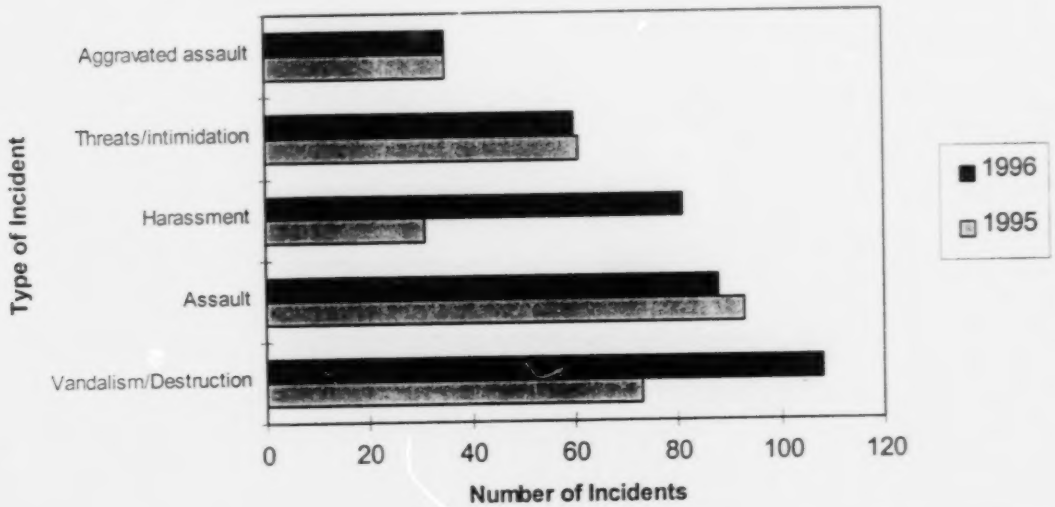

AHHH...THAT ROOKS DERICIOUS!
WAKE UP, AMERICA!
RICH NIPS ARE CUTTING US TO THE BONE... WE'VE GOT TO MAKE IT TOUGH FOR 'EM. REMEMBER, IF THE ZIPPERHEADS DON'T CHOKE ON IT, AND WE GET TOTALLY CONSUMED... YOU KNOW WHERE THAT LEAVES US.

A flyer entitled Gook Invasion! was inserted into leaflets passed out at a supermarket.

stance on hate crimes and hate incidents. The city, as well as Garden Grove, held a day of dialogue to promote racial and cultural diversity.

In Los Angeles, the city council approved an ordinance addressing the repugnant offensive illustrations and descriptions of racial minorities, including Asian Pacific Americans (see page 14 for example), into food packages at grocery stores. The January 1996 ordinance prohibits any person from placing or inserting "any writing in or on any box, package or other container containing a consumer product offered for sale unless permitted to do so by the owner, manager or person in charge or control of the premises where the product is stored or offered for sale."

Chart 6: Anti-Asian Incidents by Selected Type, 1995 and 1996



The number of anti-Asian incidents includes those that were suspected and confirmed to be motivated by anti-Asian bias or prejudice.

III. Synopses of Notable Cases in 1996

Thien Minh Ly, *Tustin, California*

On January 29, 1996, Thien Minh Ly was brutally murdered while rollerblading on a high school tennis court in Tustin, California. Ly, a 24-year-old Vietnamese American male who had recently graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) and Georgetown University, was kicked, stomped on, and stabbed more than a dozen times allegedly by two young white supremacists, Gunner Lindberg and Domenic Christopher.

The police apprehended the two suspects for the murder when a letter containing a graphic description of the stabbing was turned over to law enforcement officials. Lindberg included in this letter to a former fellow prison inmate, "Oh, I killed a jap a while ago." Investigation revealed neo-Nazi paraphernalia in the suspects' apartment and a long history of affiliation with white supremacist groups. Despite this evidence, law enforcement officials initially discounted racism as a motive for the crime. The vigilance and persistence of community organizations, such as the Vietnamese Community of Orange County, Inc., in conjunction with Consortium affiliate, APALC, persuaded the district attorney to investigate and prosecute this murder as a hate-motivated crime.

Christopher, who was 17 at the time of the murder but was prosecuted as an adult, was found guilty of first degree murder on April 3, 1997, and sentenced to 25 years to life. Lindberg, who is charged with first degree murder with special circumstances of hate crime and robbery, is set to stand trial in late July 1997.

Eddie Szeto, *San Francisco, California*

Eddie Szeto, a Chinese American male, received strong opposition from neighborhood merchants and residents when he opened a Burger King fast food restaurant in the Sunset District of San Francisco, California, an area that has slowly transformed from a predominantly Russian and Irish neighborhood to predominantly Chinese. Prior to the opening of the restaurant, flyers opposing Burger King were posted which said "Chinks and Burger King Out of Sunset." Several threatening phone calls made to Szeto forced him to change his telephone number. At a meeting with the Inner Sunset Merchant Association, the group said that they did not want Szeto's "cheap, sleazy" Burger King in the community, although other franchises already existed near the premises.

The restaurant opened for business in December 1996. Signs which said, "Burger King Stinks!"and "Boycott Burger King..." continued to be displayed around the neighborhood. One neighborhood merchant displayed a sign on his storefront stating: STOP HATE CRIME AND GRAFFITI. EXCEPTIONS MADE FOR BURGER KING. AS LONG AS IT'S ABOUT THEIR FOOD AND NOT THEIR RACE. Additionally, unknown suspects vandalized the business with grass paint and hurled a glass bottle through the front window, shattering glass inside the restaurant.

More recently, swastikas and "SWB" (Sunset White Boys) were etched onto the windows of several stores owned by Chinese Americans in the Sunset area, in a continued attempt to intimidate Asian Pacific American merchants and residents.

University of California at Irvine Students, *Irvine, California*

Almost 60 Asian Pacific American students at the University of California at Irvine (UCI) were sent a threatening message via electronic mail on September 20, 1996. Richard Machado, 19, a former UCI Latino student, stated in his message that he hated Asians, found them responsible for campus crimes, and threatened to "personally make it [his] 'life career' to 'find,' 'hunt down,' and 'kill'" the Asian recipients if they did not leave the university. The message was signed "Asian hater." Approximately half of UCI's nearly 17,000 students are Asian Pacific American.

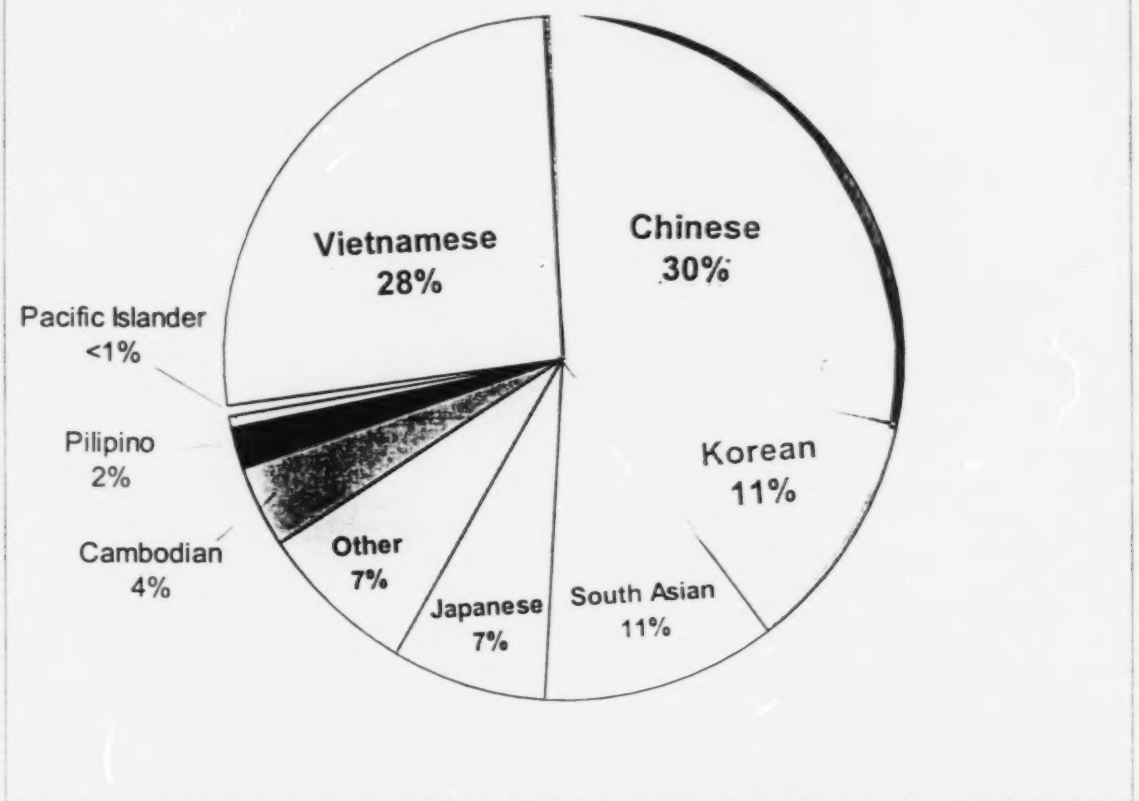
The Consortium and affiliate APALC urged the U.S. Attorney to prosecute Machado. The grand jury 10-count indictment of Machado marked the first time the government has prosecuted an alleged federal hate-crime committed in cyberspace. The hate e-mail violated various federal civil rights statutes, including the right to attend a public college without interference because of one's race. When Machado failed to appear for his arraignment in November 1996, the court issued a warrant for his arrest. In February 1997, Machado was reapprehended. His trial is set to begin September 16. Consortium affiliate APALC is monitoring the case.

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaigne Student, *Urbana-Champaigne, Illinois*

On October 27, 1996, a South Asian woman student attending the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaigne (UIUC) was a victim of racial taunting and assault. At approximately 11:00 p.m., as she was walking her friends to their car outside her apartment, she noticed a group of male students having a party in the balcony of the housing complex across the street. A young white/Hispanic male attending the party shouted at her "You f--king Hindu, f--king Hindu, go back to your f--king country, where's your f--king Dot" and threw a beer bottle at her, missing her. The perpetrator was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct and assault.

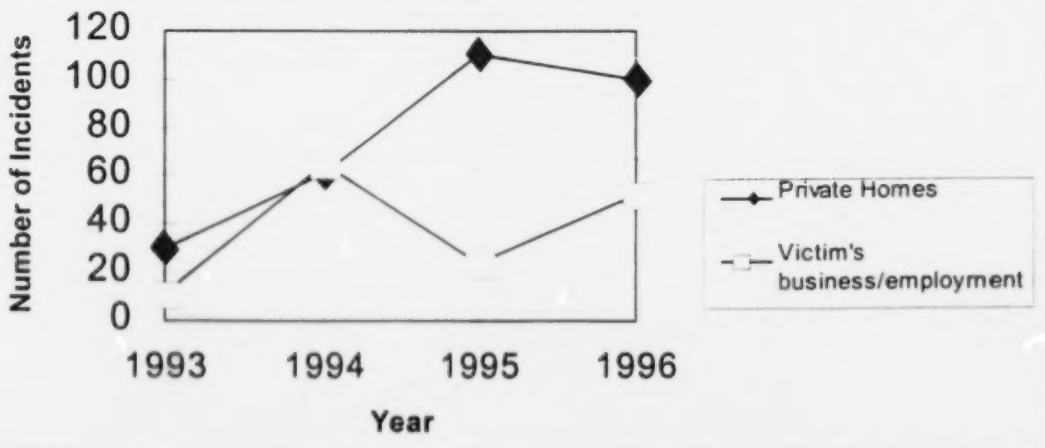
Because the perpetrator was also a student of UIUC, the victim chose to pursue the University's disciplinary proceedings rather than a criminal complaint. The University took swift action and held extensive hearings on the incident. While the University is not permitted to disclose whether or not discipline was imposed, the perpetrator is not attending the University this fall. On behalf of the Consortium, AALDEF advised the victim of her legal rights and monitored the proceedings.

Chart 7: Anti-Asian Incidents by Ethnicity of Victims, 1996



The ethnicity of the victim is unknown in 333 of the total incidents for 1996 because law enforcement and other agencies did not always track data by ethnicity. "Other" also includes groups of victims of different ethnicities.

Chart 8: Anti-Asian Incidents by Selected Location, 1993-1996



For Charts 7 and 8, the number of anti-Asian incidents includes those that were suspected and confirmed to be motivated by anti-Asian bias or prejudice.

Chart 9: Anti-Asian Incidents by State, 1994-1996*

	1996	1995	1994
Alaska	NC**	1	0
Alabama	0	incomplete	0
Arkansas	0	1	0
Arizona	6	9	7
California	**188**	**204**	**146**
Colorado	4	**1**	4
Connecticut	2	3	2
Delaware	0	0	0
DC (Wash)	7	1	2
Florida	2	0	0
Georgia	NC	NC	1
Hawaii	NC	NC	NC
Idaho	3	2	2
Illinois	18	**16**	36
Indiana	NC	NC	0
Iowa	7	incomplete	**0**
Kansas	incomplete	incomplete	**0**
Kentucky	1	3	NC
Louisiana	**1**	NC	NC
Maine	10	3	0
Maryland	**3**	23	**14**
Massachusetts	**59**	**36**	**46**
Michigan	**1**	**1**	4
Minnesota	34	18	19
Mississippi	NC	NC	NC
Missouri	1;NC	NC	NC
Montana	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	incomplete	NC
Nevada	0	4	1
New Hampshire	**1**	0	NC
New Jersey	**32**	**4**	8
New Mexico	NC	NC	NC
New York	82	**61**	56
North Carolina	0	incomplete	0
North Dakota	incomplete	0	0
Ohio	**2**	incomplete	0
Oklahoma	NC	NC	1
Oregon	11	13	34
Pennsylvania	14	20	**7**
Rhode Island	**1**	3	6
South Carolina	incomplete	0	**0**
South Dakota	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	NC	NC
Texas	6	11	19
Utah	5	1	4
Vermont	incomplete	NC	NC
Virginia	2	0	3
Washington	17	19	22
West Virginia	0	NC	NC
Wisconsin	14	0	8
Wyoming	0	0	0
Total	534	458	452

*These figures reflect incidents reported at time of publication. They do not represent the full extent and nature of occurrenc
**"NC" denotes states that do not collect hate crime statistics on a uniform basis.
***Figures in bold text represent incomplete figures.

IV. Selected Incidents of Anti-Asian Violence in 1996

The following chronological list describes briefly additional incidents of anti-Asian violence in 1996.

JANUARY

An Asian Pacific American residence was spray-painted with "f--king chinks" and "666." *Phoenix, Arizona*

Two Korean American men, including the store owner, were shot at a business during a suspected racially-motivated robbery, while non-Asian Pacific American employees and customers were left unharmed. Several Korean-owned stores had been targeted in a series of robberies during the previous week. *Washington, DC*

Two South Asian Americans were shot at by a group of youths who yelled racial slurs. *Iselin, New Jersey*

An Asian Pacific American received a letter containing several sexually explicit photographs of Asian women with racial slurs scrawled on the photographs. *New York, New York*

A racist message was written on the door of an Asian Pacific American college student's dormitory at Penn State University. *University Park, Pennsylvania*

FEBRUARY

A Japanese American woman continued to receive harassing phone calls which began in November 1995. The phone calls, made by an unknown suspect, involved sexual and racial statements, including, "You Jap, go back to where you came from!" and "Get out!" *Alhambra, California*

Two white students shouted racial epithets at Asian Pacific American students during an assault. *Newark, New Jersey*

Two Dartmouth College students—Korean American and Chinese American males—found racial slurs written onto the front door of their dormitory room. Epithets included "chink bastards," "bitch," "faggot," and "dickhead." *Hanover, New Hampshire*

MARCH

Several Asian Pacific American families were harassed by two youths who called them racial slurs, used profanities and made obscene gestures. *Stevens Point, Wisconsin*

An Asian Pacific American gay male was harassed and threatened repeatedly by a male customer at the store where he worked. The customer assaulted him after work one night, calling him a "little Jap pansy." *San Gabriel Valley, California*

A member of the Huntington Beach Skinheads assaulted an 18-year-old Asian Pacific American male with a pool cue and chain at a recreation center. During the attack, the suspect shouted racial slurs at the victim. *Cypress, California*

Two young white men forced their entry into an Asian Pacific American household and ordered the family to leave the neighborhood. The suspects also damaged the apartment's interior. *Portland, Maine*

A 14-year-old Asian Pacific American girl and her friend continued to be racially harassed by a group of white youths. Harassment included spitting and stone-throwing. *Charlestown, Boston*

APRIL

A Japanese American family received hate calls and bomb threats at their condominium because there were "too many gooks" moving into the development. A swastika was drawn on their family car. *Hayward, California*

A teenage white male attempted to burn an Asian Pacific American woman with a cigarette lighter. During the attack, he threatened her, "Stupid chink, all chinks should die." *Phoenix, Arizona*

An Asian Pacific American man's vehicle was spray-painted with racist graffiti, and one of its brake lines was cut. *Waterloo, Iowa*

Racial slurs including "Chink" and "F--k yo [sic] chinks" were scrawled across a computer screen and inside a refrigerator in the Asian American Activities Center at Stanford University. *Palo Alto, California*

A Laotian American high school girl was taunted by her fellow students with: swastikas and the phrases "hippy chink," "demon girl," and "white pride" scrawled onto her truck, and demands to "Go back to China, you chink." One teacher also mocked Asian Pacific Americans by rolling his "R's", pretending to be buck-toothed, and uttering unintelligible words while asking the victim, "Did you understand that?" The young student found the environment so hostile that she decided to complete her education at home. *Etna, California*

MAY

A Chinese American male was brutally beaten on a public street by an inebriated 27-year-old male who shouted, "I'll kill you, you f--king chink!" The perpetrator told police upon arrest, "I kicked that f--king gook's ass." The victim sustained severe physical damage and has been rendered disabled, despite numerous surgeries. *St. Louis, Missouri*

A Chinese American landlord and her friend were subjected to police harassment and abuse when police responded to a landlord/tenant dispute. During the discussion with the police and tenants, the Chinese American landlord began to photograph the officers. In response, the police pushed her and shouted "You Chinese animals come to Brooklyn and take all the houses." The police also sprayed the landlord's friend with mace and sprained her arm. *Brooklyn, New York*

A white male wielded a bat to destroy an Asian Pacific American male's car, causing $5000 worth of damage. The incident was part of an ongoing series of hate crimes. *Portland, Maine*

JUNE

A Japanese American male running for state legislative office received hate mail which contained a copy of his campaign letter defaced with racial epithets. Slurs included: "Jack shit f--k you gookf--ker," "Keep this f--ker away from my children and my dogs and cats," and "Don't suport [sic] no f--king slants...stay American...have some dignity." *Vancouver, Washington*

Unknown suspects burglarized and vandalized an Asian Pacific American male's residence with spray paint. Vandalism included swastikas and the phrase "KKK". *Long Beach, California*

A swastika desecrated a grave in a Vietnamese cemetery. *Westminster, California*

A racially mixed group of males harassed three South Asian American males in the parking lot of a restaurant. The suspects taunted the victims to engage in a fight, but the victims fled to their car. The suspects then proceeded to hit the vehicle with their fists and a wrench, striking two of the victims. Taunts included "Get the f--k out of here you foreign motherf--kers." *La Palma, California*

A Chinese American woman was the target of several racially-motivated incidents at her public housing development. Incidents ranged from racial slurs to rock throwing. *South Boston, Massachusetts*

JULY

Authorities arrested a 12-year-old Latino boy who had targeted Asian Pacific Americans in eight separate incidents of armed robbery. The last incident occurred in the elevator of a residential building where he demanded money from a pregnant woman while threatening her with a knife. The woman, who spoke little English, repeatedly cried, "Me baby, me baby." *New York, New York*

An Asian Pacific American woman received a phone call at her home from an unknown person threatening to kill her family and advising her to "go back to where she came from." *Oregon*

AUGUST

Unknown suspects broke a window and painted "Chink, no niggers in the property" on the front door of an Asian Pacific American male's home. *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*

SEPTEMBER

An unknown suspect left a threatening note at the home of a Korean American. The note read: "Instead of eating dog, eat this you f--kin' slant-eyed, rice-eating, fish-smelling piece of shit." *Norwalk, California*

A South Asian American male was approached by four Latino youths in front of a convenience store. The group proceeded to call him a "f--king Indian" and assaulted him, breaking his finger. *San Jose, California*

A Latino male harassed and threw a bottle at an Asian Pacific American female on a public street, shouting "you sorry gook!" *Fresno, California*

OCTOBER

A Korean American woman found a burning cross on the front yard of her residence. *Alhambra, California*

Vandals scrawled racist slurs on the campaign signs of a Pilipino American candidate for a local political office. *Bowling Green, Ohio*

A statue in the yard of a Pakistani America family's home was spray-painted with Satanic phrases and racial slurs. The family had previously been targeted on two other occasions involving burglary and vandalism. *Jessup, Maryland*

An Asian Pacific American woman received a phone call at her home from an unknown suspect who threatened she would be shot walking to her vehicle and demanded that she return to Guam. *Oregon*

NOVEMBER

A Vietnamese American family faced the first incident of several perpetrated by their white male neighbor in a housing development. Harassment included frequent door poundings and complaints to the police that he did not like "their kind of music." *Quincy, Massachusetts*

DECEMBER

On several occasions, a group of Latino youths threw rocks and garbage at the store of a Vietnamese American while yelling racial obscenities at him and his family. *Chelsea, Massachusetts*

Threatening racial slurs were scrawled across the lockers of several Asian Pacific American students at a high school. The slurs contained racial epithets and demanded the students to "die." *Largo, Florida*

As part of a series of hate crimes, a Vietnamese American family discovered a newspaper fireball at their front door. Prior incidents included spray painted swastikas on their car and garage door, and feces left at their doorstep. *Chicago, Illinois*

Unknown person(s) broke and spray-painted the windows of an Asian Pacific American's car. Vandalism included two swastikas and the statement "Chinese bastard you should die like the Jews, f--k you." *New York, New York*

V. Conclusion

Because hate violence involves a complex set of factors, the means used to address this growing problem must be multifaceted. Federal and state hate crime statutes are important because they acknowledge the harm caused by racism and other forms of bias, and send a public message that the community does not tolerate such crimes. However, these laws are meaningless without law enforcement's commitment to identifying and responding to such incidents in a consistent, thorough and professional manner. Anti-Asian incidents reveal an unsettling reality: hate violence is not uniformly addressed and is in fact, often ignored.

The perception of how law enforcement responds to hate violence is inextricably linked to community involvement in addressing this problem. Communities are less likely to report hate crimes if they perceive that such incidents are neither considered seriously nor investigated properly and prosecuted. To engage communities in this issue, diversity and crime prevention programs must be funded and instituted. Communities should be empowered to recognize, respond to, understand and prevent hate violence. Legislation and law enforcement must invest in resources to treat the symptoms of hate and bigotry, and communities must be given the means to address and defuse the sources.

While this Audit documents and examines the ongoing problem of hate violence within the Asian Pacific American community, it cannot resolve the issue alone. The Consortium hopes that the Audit will inform policy, stimulate dialogue, educate, and bring about change. Legislative advocacy, law enforcement, community and public education efforts are integral to a comprehensive, effective approach to combating the scourge of hate violence that still plagues our diverse society.

Consortium Audit Resource List

The following organizations have contributed to the Consortium's *Audit of Violence Against Asian Pacific Americans*. These organizations can be contacted for information or support.

American Citizens for Justice
19111 W. Ten Mile Road, Suite 121
P.O. Box 2735
Southfield, Michigan 48037
(810) 352-1020 [phone]; (810) 398-7859 [fax]
ACJOFFICE@AOL.COM
Contact: Nati Jenks

Asian American Bar Association of New York
Asian Crime Victims Project (ACVP)
(212) 571-5662 [phone]
Contact: Rocky Chin or Lai-Sun Yee

Asian American Legal Defense & Education Fund
99 Hudson St., 12th Floor
New York, New York 10013-2869
(212) 966-5932 [phone]; (212) 966-4303 [fax]
AALDEF@WORLDNET.ATT.NET
Contact: Elizabeth R. OuYang

Asian Americans Together
P.O. Box 20941
Castro Valley, California 94546
(510) 278-6145 [phone]; (510) 276-5915 [fax]
Contact: Millie Gee Poon or John Yamada

Asian Americans United
801 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19107
(215) 925-1538 [phone]; (215) 925-1539 [fax]
Contact: Ellen Somekawa

Asian Immigrant Women Advocates
310 Eighth Street, Suite 301
Oakland, California 94607
(510) 268-0192 [phone]; (510) 268-0194 [fax]
Contact: Young Shin

Asian Law Alliance
184 Jackson Street
San Jose, California 95112
(408) 287-9710 [phone]; (408) 287-0864 [fax]
Contact: Richard Konda

Asian Law Caucus
720 Market Street, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 391-1655 [phone]; (415) 391-0366 [fax]
HN5601@HANDSNET.ORG
Contact: Angelo Ancheta or Victor Hwang

Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance
1101 14th Street, Suite 310
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 842-1263 [phone]; (202) 842-1462 [fax]
Contact: Matt Finucane

Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California
1010 S. Flower Street, Suite 302
Los Angeles, CA 90015
(213) 748-2022 [phone]; (213) 748-0679 [fax]
APALC@EARTHLINK.NET
Contact: Julie Su

Asian Women's Shelter
3543 18th Street #19
San Francisco, California 94110
(415) 751-7110 [phone]; (213) 751-0806 [fax]
Contact: Mayseng Saetern

Break the Silence: Coalition Against Anti-Asian Violence
P.O. Box 2106
San Francisco, California 94126
(415) 751-3924 [phone]
Contact: Mike Wong

Cambodian Association of America
2501 Atlantic Avenue
Long Beach, California 90804
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Contact: Jill Tregor

Japanese American Citizens League--Arizona Chapter
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Contact: Mari Sakaji

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Contact: Joe Roy

Korean American Grocer's Organization
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